THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *Nos. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood py ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.]
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's. and Gloves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. I qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., Aprill, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 68—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854. No. 71.

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased; and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Seienna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by
P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by
P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles.
P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at
PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by
P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style.
P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at
PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the
MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the
MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —82

Hay.
400 Bales prime Hay—Cargo of Brig Delta—now landing at our Wharf. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., June 28, 1854. 64—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, *(Successor to Oliver & Proctor,)* Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige
ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Shaving Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!
E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for good GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at
HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTCH & IRISH markets.
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.
North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 32—y.

VALUABLE BOOKS, AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's manual, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a general description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixon's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thorougly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!
READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests.
Buff, White and Fancy Marseills Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap.
EVANS & COOKE.
ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by
W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va.
WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.
It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.
The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.
Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.
☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.
☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)
A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!
In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors.
ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes*, comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings*, manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 6th, 1854. 42—tf.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at
HARDING'S.

IMPORTED Cigars of various and best brands, just received at Haywood's & Scott's Drug Store.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.
It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.
The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRee, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.
It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be pubsished, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.
Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.
WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.
Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to
WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 56—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*
The horse is a small fleu-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy.
EDW. YARBROUGH, Jr.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.
Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, W

For the Standard.

N. W. WOODFIN AND DAVID COLEMAN, Esqs.

These gentlemen are the candidates to represent Yancy, Madison, Buncomb and Henderson Counties in the Senate of the State Legislature, and of their merits and respective claims upon the freemen of this District, we wish to say a few things. You, Mr. Editor, are aware that Mr. Woodfin has represented this District for the last ten years, and that his great policy has been an extension of the Central Rail Road West to the Tennessee line. For his supposed advocacy of this much loved project, the freeman have warmly supported him, not that they so much admired the man, for in this respect he has but few zealous supporters. But, alas, for the man that ever he freighted his *all* upon this ship, for at the very hour when she needed his services most, and when her future glory was suspended upon the uncertainties of a single vote, he was so intensely engaged in contemplating the glory that wou'd be his when seated in the U. S. Senate Chamber, that he did not know that the vote had been taken.—Surely an *absent minded* man indeed! having been sent 264 *miles mainly* to watch over this interest and to vote in its favor and then to *forget* that *he was in the Legislature*. Mr. Coleman in his Bill of Indictment, makes this one of the Counts, and so clearly does he sustain the facts to the satisfaction of all, that Mr. Woodfin pleads guilty, but says that he must have been engaged in conversation. This will suffice to show how this gentleman has been humbuging his constituents, and they now see it, and are determined in August to show him, and make him feel the effect by giving Mr. Coleman a large majority. Of Mr. Woodfin personally, I have but little to say, more than he is a Federalist of the strictest sect, and in sentiments opposed to all those Democratic principles that have been the means of making this Government the greatest in the world. His consolidation doctrines are interwoven in his public and private talks, though, Hume-like, he endeavors to array them in a garb that will not be so odious. When not a candidate he very much apes the aristocrat, but so soon as he becomes a candidate he talks much of the down-trodden condition of the good people, but in fact is one of those Demagogues that, when once found out, will eventually be contemptible in the eyes of all free men. We ask the freemen of this Senatorial District to critically examine the journals of the Senate, and see if they can point out to one single measure that this man has brought forward and carried through that had any tendency to benefit this section of the State.—The truth is, he has been either Pig or Puppy, as he thought either one would but conduce to his own preferment. When Mr. Thomas got the charter for the Blue Ridge Railroad, this gentleman denounced it as a humbug and a visionary theme, but when it is conceded by all that the road will be built, he gets out of his own negligence by saying Mr. Thomas is corrupt and not to be relied upon. The good people of Mr. T's. District look upon him as their benefactor; whereas those of Woodfin's view him in the same light that Phillips did Napoleon, *being governed by no criterion but his own interest*, and he bows at the shrine of this idol with the same devotion as the ancient Egyptian did the Ox of his worship. Is a man of this peculiar texture of mind fitting to represent a free and independent people, a people who, from the purity of their own hearts and unsuspecting characters, have long been imposed upon by the great office seeker of the West? And this is the man that has been lecturing us on Mr. Clingman's inordinate ambition, and that he cannot support any political aspirant who will not wait until the good people take him. Now if Mr. Woodfin waits for the people to urge his election to the U. S. Senate, our funerals will all be preached before it occurs, and another generation will occupy the places we now fill. One word more, and I shall leave this gentleman to the fate that awaits him. Mr. Clingman gets in Woodfin's native county nearly seven hundred majority, and it is well known that Nicholas would vote for *Old Nick* before he would for Mr. Clingman, therefore it is a settled fact that Mr. Coleman who will vote for Mr. Clingman, will get a large majority in that County, and all the old fogies cannot prevent it. Mr. Coleman is a young man of talents, and of a kind and affable disposition, and so much are the people *now becoming* pleased with him, and so fully is Mr. Woodfin convinced that it is a life and death struggle with him, that he *has condescended* to go to each man's house and see him face to face, behind Mr. Coleman's back.

It is generally conceded up here by the leading federalists that Bragg will beat the "General," and that badly, and their efforts are generally concentrated in trying to carry the Legislature. But in this they will signally fail. I know of what I am speaking.

MILFORD.

For the Standard.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

The election for members of the Legislature, Sheriff and the Governor of the State will take place on the third day of next August. The Democratic party has much to cheer them on to victory in the coming contest. The great measure, Free Suffrage, for which they have contended for the last four years, has now formed a part of the politics of both parties. But how different are the modes by which they wish to obtain it? The Whig party, which has hitherto contended that the Legislature was composed of "young men unfit to tamper with the Constitution," now contend that those very men are wise enough to dictate to the old men, who would compose their Convention, what they should do, by restricting the Convention when called. How absurd and ridiculous! This is in keeping with the entire arguments of the Whig party in the present campaign. It has about as much reason as any other argument they have offered in defence of their position and principles. They are warmly in favor of Free Suffrage apparently, although they know that, under the circumstances, it is impossible to get it by the mode that they propose. When pressed upon this point they reply by saying that it takes as many votes to pass Free Suffrage as it does to call a Convention. It is true, but where is the Democrat who advocates a Convention or is pledged to go for one if elected? On the other hand, are there not many Whigs who have agreed to go for this measure by legislative enactment? There are! Who then can say that a Convention can be called? Away with all such nonsense. People of North Carolina! be not deceived by such men as those who place so little confidence in your intelligence. This is the same party that told you in 1840 that Gen. Harrison was opposed to the United States bank and high protective tariff. They deceived you then, and they will deceive you now, if they can.

Look at their position on the public lands! As a national party (which they are not) they have never had any position at all, since I have been reading their platforms. On this question the Whig party is sectional, as it is upon all other national questions at the present day. The Whig party of this State are in favor of the distribution of the public lands, although they well know that it is impossible to do this for the next three years, and probably forever. These are the issues before the people of this State. Let the people judge between the Whig and Democratic policy.

Before I close this brief communication I desire Mr. Editor to say a few words in regard to the nominees of each party for the office of Governor of this State. Mr. Bragg, the Democratic nominee, is a man of high moral worth, a plain, though able, eloquent and accomplished speaker, the first choice of the Democratic party of this county and State, and the man for the people! Gen. Dockery is a man of good common sense, though wanting in that learning and ability which should ever be prominent in any man whose aspirations *looked up* to the highest office in the gift of the people of this State. He will no doubt be badly defeated by Mr. Bragg as he deserves to be. So certain of this was a young Democrat in this County that he proposed to a prominent Whig to sell him a Pheton, which was exhibited in our last State Fair, at par value, and in case Mr. Bragg was not elected he agreed to give him the vehicle. The Whig refused to do this unless the Democrat would put in one of the Commons candidates in this County, which he did.

Give us Bragg, Free Suffrage, and Democracy.

ARGUS.

Northampton County, N. C.

We are authorised by J. P. Jordan, Esq., to contradict, flatly, the statement of the Raleigh Star, that he was advocating Mr. Bragg's claims before the people upon the ground that he (Mr. B.) is opposed to internal improvements. Mr. J. occupies precisely the same position that has been openly and boldly assumed by Mr. Bragg. *Dem. Pioneer.*

ADMINISTRATION DEFEATS.

Certain whig journals of the South are consoling themselves amid the gloomy prospects which a disorganized, disrupted and denationalized party presents, with the results of the election returns in the Northern States. Several elections have been held in the northern portion of the Union, principally in the New England States, in which the friends of the Administration have suffered defeat, and whig editors, soured by the secret consciousness of the fact, which they have not the manly ingeniousness to acknowledge, that their party and power have sunk together and forever, are filling their papers with effusions on the weakness of the Administration and the defeats of its friends and supporters. That such defeats have taken place is undeniable, and if southern whigs can find comfort in that reflection alone, it would certainly be the cruellest want of charity to deprive them of the consolation, whatever may be our opinion of the hopelessness of a cause which can buoy itself up with such petty considerations; but it may be worthy of inquiry, how have these defeats been occasioned, and what have been the results of the discomfitures. Often as it is true that the battle is not to the strong, it is still more frequently the case that it is not to the deserving, and wicked incendiarism, fanaticism and treason have, ere this, lit fires which have destroyed the last vestiges of honor, integrity and patriotism. With the exception of the election in Mississippi, which from peculiar local causes cannot be taken as a criterion, the elections which took place prior to the agitation of the Nebraska question exhibited not only an endorsement, but a triumphant endorsement of the principles upon which the Administration based itself and by which it determined from the first to stand or fall. We must look then for what the enemies of our party are pleased to call "rebukes" to the Spring elections in the various States. And what has been the influence *in every instance* which has succeeded at the expense of democracy? What has been the power that has *without exception* produced the results over which southern whigs are pleased to be so amazingly facetious? In every case, the defeat of the democratic ticket has been the triumph either of pure free-soilism or of a coalition between whigs and abolitionists—locked in fraternal embrace for the sake of the spoils of office.

Smarting under the disgrace of a Waterloo defeat, the northern whigs turned, in their despair, where they have often before turned with success, to that fanatical herd, which for twenty-two years past has been exercising its strength in systematic, persevering, and too often, alas, successful attacks upon the rights of the South—and pledging themselves to support their measures, they have secured a share in their triumph. If *southern* whiggery has fallen to so low a depth as to felicitate itself on this result, it has forfeited the regard and merited the damning scorn of its own section. If it can find matter for self-congratulation in such a picture, we leave it to its own rejoicings. "Ephriam is joined to his idols; let him alone."

But if it is instructive to inquire by what means these defeats have been occasioned, it is no less so to ask what have been the results. A moment's reflection will suffice to show that if southern men have no reason to rejoice over the nature of the combination which has defeated the democracy, they have cause for the deepest humiliation when they view the consequence of their discomfiture.

How have these abolition whigs used their triumph? How for themselves, and how for the country?

The answer is suggestive. Let southern exultants over Administration defeats lay it to heart, and if they find it consolatory, we shall disturb their ease by no Cassandra prophecies.

They have sent to the Senate of the Union two of the vilest traitors and incendiaries that ever desecrated its floor—Fessenden and Gillette. They have passed resolutions nullifying solemn acts of Congress. They have connived at and encouraged the most wholesale depredations upon southern property, and consummated the wrong by shielding the robbers from justice. They have threatened the lives of southern men, who were attempting to recover their property. They have heaped every indignity and obloquy that malice could suggest or ingenuity invent, on the heads of the heroic defenders of the equal rights of all parts of the nation. They have formally instructed their Senators to disregard their sworn constitutional obligations. They have excited the passions of the southern people, and driven them to the very verge of sedition. They have flooded the halls of Congress with the most incendiary and insulting publications—in a word, they have legislated treason and gloried in it.

Here are the results, the *brilliant* results of "Administration defeats"—these the acts that some *southern* whigs glory and gloat over.

When the democratic party North and South proclaimed, through the votes of its representatives in Congress, its adherence to the constitutional rights of the South, it required no prophet's ken to foretell that they would be met by the fiercest and most relentless opposition from the grim monster they had bearded, and President Pierce and his administration must have expected to share in this as in all the other fortunes of the party which elected them; but though the elections of every State in the North and Northwest should turn in favor of abolition whiggery—if Ohio should reverse the triumphant approval given by her Gubernatorial election, and the Key-Stone should topple from the arch, the President will find abundant room for self-congratulation in the reflection that he has fully discharged his duty to his country, and fulfilled every promise of his Inaugural. *Pet. Dem.*

Mr. Clapp's Letter—Abolition. On our first page is a letter from the above named gentleman, addressed to the *Boston Trumpet*, relative to the erroneous impressions on slavery entertained by the people of that town and elsewhere. Mr. Clapp is a Unitarian Preacher, and a highly respectable and esteemed citizen of New Orleans. His letter is a good one, but like too many of the productions of southern men, is deficient in one point. This is, that Slavery is an evil. We do not admit this—it should in no case be admitted. The *Institution* is no more an evil than is any other social or political organization sanctioned by the Bible, and we shall be sorry to see Southern men lose sight of this important fact. Leaving this an open question, gives room for the disunicnists of the North to arouse the mawkish sensibilities of abolition fanatics and others, all of whom are ignorant of the operations of our social system, as they are of their own deficiencies and discrepances. They suppose that everything must yield to their notions of what should be done here—though they know nothing about what is doing—and hence they denounce the greatest and best among our slaveholders, who projected and established our independence; and finally discard the Bible, because it does not warrant the political and social systems created in their imaginations.

It is not the deluded and ignorant abolitionists alone who are working for the destruction of the Union. Politicians move the wires of disorder and confusion, and distract the public mind at the North by false representations, that the Free States may have the power to control the affairs of this Union, to the subjugation and disgrace of the South. The Abolition fanatics are too weak in intellect and too few in number, to excite alarm or give us annoyance. But the politicians must be checked—and this can be done only by Southern men, united as one party on national subjects. This must be done, or we may look for the uprising of an overwhelming majority in the Free States, whose action will be more despotic and merciless than that of any ruling power on earth. *Wil. Com.*

A Cure for Bone Felon.—A friend informs us that while suffering with a bone felon, 20 years ago, Dr. F. Lebarrton, late the Apothecary General of the United States, advised him to fill a thimble with soft soap and quicksilver mixed, and bind it tightly over the felon. This he did, and in the cours of 12 hours it was drawn to a head, when the core was removed, and by appliances of the usual poultices the sore soon healed. Our informant remarks that this is a very severe expedient, but one that is preferred to the customary treatment. We have heard others who have used the remedy prescribed say that it is the most effectual and expeditious. As a good many persons are now afflicted with bone felons, we have been requested to make this publication. May it prove a real blessing to the suffering. *Balt. Clipper.*

Too much is seldom enough. Pumping after your bucket is full prevents its keeping so.

A MONUMENT TO THOMAS RITCHIE.

It has been suggested, says the Petersburg Democrat, and we conceive with great appropriateness, that the Democracy of Virginia should erect a monument to the memory of Mr. Ritchie. In the sentiment which originated the suggestion, we most heartily concur. We erect monuments to men, to commemorate great qualities and great achievements; we build cenotaphs to acts and thoughts. It is not only the natural expression of reverence for worth, but the recognition of the universality of the desire for fame, and in both aspects is a feeling to be cherished. He who places a stone over the grave of another, whether in honor of grand achievements or, like the children of Israel, to commemorate some signal judgment of Omnipotence on wrong, builds a monument to his own heart and places in enduring stone the expression of his feeling. Nay, more, it is a tribute to that high incentive to noble deeds, to that tribunal, to which disappointed greatness of soul has so often appealed with the seer's eye, when disregarded, spurned and laughed at by the world—posterity. We owe it to those who come after us, that amid the curses and evils which our habits, our opinions, our customs, and our legislation will certainly entail on them, we should leave them also every record of virtue, of nobleness and worth which it may be in our power to transmit; and thus feeling, we conceive that no more instructive lesson could be left to the democracy of Virginia and the country at large than such a tribute to the memory of Thomas Ritchie.

An active, able and influential politician for a half century, Mr. Ritchie went down to the grave without ever having filled a political station of any description. With talents, that would have secured to him in almost any other pursuit the coveted boon of wealth, he devoted his life to a career which has never been found the road to affluence. Of his virtues as a man it is scarcely necessary, in Virginia, to speak. His position as editor, for so long a period, of the leading journal of the State, gave him an intimacy in every quarter of it, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, no county of the Commonwealth is without many who are proud of having known and admired *the man*—Thomas Ritchie.

It is fitting, then, that we should thus honor him; it is a duty we owe him, ourselves and posterity.

"There is," says the correspondent of the *Enquirer*, who makes this suggestion, "in the human heart, a natural craving to be remembered by those who succeed us. It is not the first passion which awakens in the soul, but it is the strongest which animates and the last which leaves it. It is a sort of instinctive philosophy, which tells us that we who live, and act, and move about the earth, and claim it for our own, *are not the human race;* that we are but a small part of it; that those who are to follow us when we are gone, and those that lie slumbering beneath our feet, are, with us, but one company, of which we are the smallest part. It tells us that the true glory of man is not that which blazes out for a moment and dazzles the cotemporary spectator; but that which lives when the natural life is gone; which is acknowledged by a benefitted and grateful posterity, when it gazes on the marble record, erected to keep fresh and green the memory of the virtues and achievements of the dead. The monument is man's most disinterested, delicate and appropriate memorial. With what affectionate reverence, and sincere admiration would the Democracy of Virginia gaze upon a monument to Thomas Ritchie? How many instances of fidelity to principle, and of disinterested, continuous labor to promote the cause of this country, would not a simple, unpretending marble shaft recall? How the old as well as the young, would, with almost brotherly and filial affection, recall the recollections of the man who, for forty years, with an ability, eloquence, versatility of talent, energy and courage, unexampled, defended and taught the great principles which he received from the living mouths of Jefferson and Madison. After a few years, we who may perform this duty of filial observance, shall be like those who are resting beneath the sod; but our children, and our children's children, to the latest generation, would prize a simple memorial, first and chiefly for the sake of the honored name of Thomas Ritchie, for forty years the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer."

Let the Democrats of Virginia take this work on themselves, and let the initiatory step be taken in Petersburg. A laggard in nothing else, let not the Cockade city be behind hand in rendering honor to this illustrious man. Surely we have the will to engage in the work and the spirit to lead in it. The honor of giving the first impulse in such an undertaking is worth striving for.

Uniting with the democracy of all quarters of Virginia, let us rear over the patriot's grave, the living, speaking marble, and spread thereon the simple record of his virtues and his deeds. Tell the world how, for fifty years, through good and evil report, through honor and reproach, through darkness and through light, the revered man who sleeps beneath it clung to the altar that had been erected by Jefferson and consecrated by Madison, Jackson and Polk; and as poets seek Helicon and heroes Thermopylæ, so republican patriots will seek with affection and return with inspiration from the tomb of one whose labors and life have richly entitled him to the proud name of

The Father of the Democracy in Virginia.

Sheep, Dogs, &c. The attention of our readers is called to an article in our present number on raising food for sheep. Who will make the experiment? There will be time enough after this number comes to hand. We prefer sowing corn late for fodder. If you have no sheep, you have, no doubt, more cattle than you ought to keep for your own interests, and the corn, fodder and turnips will answer for them fully as well as for sheep; indeed, we think *better*, so far as the fodder is concerned. But, although we are much in favor of sheep raising, both as a source of profit and as an important link in the chain of improvement of our worn out lands, yet we are not quite sure that we are doing full justice to our subscribers in encouraging them to enter into it to any extent whilst our State and the whole South is overrun with packs of curs, whelps and pups of high and low degree, and under the protection of our laws. The game of sheep raising is not worth a candle while our legislators are too much afraid of their popularity with the "dear poeple" to enact laws for the suppression of the dog nuisance to all good society. If we had a law allowing one dog on each farm to be kept free of tax but all *over* one, a tax of, say 25 or 50 cents for the first, and doubling on every one over that, with an additional clause taxing each white man or woman for allowing a Negro to keep a dog, not less than five dollars for each so kept, it would, we feel quite certain, in a very short time, reduce our population at least 500 per cent. and increase the number of sheep in as great atrio. As to the fear of the people, we dont, believe a word of it. We should not be afraid to go before the people with all our prejudices against the canine race. If there were no other objections to us we should not fear success. We know there are many gentlemen in the State that are greatly attached to their packs of hounds. Such men would, however, be found we venture, almost to a man, in favor of the law. They would most cheerfully pay the tax, in order to have the thousand of useless prowling curs destroyed. Even poor men would prefer paying a tax on one or two *good*, to having the country overrun with worthless ones. As to Negroes being allowed to raise and keep dogs by their owners, we consider it an outage on every decent community. The man that suffers it is certainly—and oftentimes, no doubt, without reflection—too regardless of his own and of his neighbor's interest. If, instead of allowing his negro to raise a dog, he would give him a pig to raise, it would cost *him* no more, and very probably much less. What a negro would feed to a dog—for whoever saw a *poor* negro's dog—would raise a pig yearly, which, in the family of the negro would be a clear saving to the owner. Besides, we know that in our own neighborhood negroes keep dogs with them in all their night prowling, in order to warn them in their rogueries, as well as to protect them from the patrol. We know an instance that occurred a few days since, in which the dog protected a negro from a patrol that pursued and overtook him, and enabled the negro to make his escape.

Upon the whole, it must come to this at last—we must make our election between the dog and the sheep. We must agree to the reduction of a large majority of our dog population, or we must content ourselves with the abandonment of sheep raising. Who will vote for the dog? and who for the sheep? *Pendleton Farmer and Planter.*

Nothing is further than earth from heaven; nothing is nearer than heaven to earth.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The public have been much perplexed with doubts as to the real aim of the *Know-Nothing* organizations, but the dispute is satisfactorily settled at last. There was a great deal of plausibility in the conjecture that the malignant spirit of sectarian bigotry and the illiberal jealousy of race, were at the bottom of the mysterious movements; and still, as long as its object was disguised in an impenetrable veil of secrecy, its true character could only be developed by its public operations. This has been done, and with the certainty with which we tell the tree by its fruit, may we now determine the real nature and object of the Know Nothing organization.

This tree has borne its fruit, and a deadly poison it is. The riotous demonstrations against the Catholics and foreign population in the Northern cities, were all the work of the Know-Nothing conspirators. It is their intolerant bigotry which is desecrating and destroying the Catholic churches of New England. It is their vulgar prejudice which, by insufferable persecution, is goading the ignorant Irish to violence and outbreak. They have inflamed the passions of sect and of race; they have disturbed the harmony and repose of society; and by the inexorable constancy and fierce energy with which they pursue their diabolical purposes, they threaten to bring serious trouble and peril upon the country.

It is a singular contradiction, that among a people who are themselves the descendants, by a single remove, from foreigners; in a country where perfect freedom of conscience and opinion is the boast of the patriot, and at an epoch when it is thought the spirit of christian civilization has subdued the ferocious feelings of the human heart—it is strange that here, and at this day, should spring up and flourish a secret association which derives its energy from the most cruel and malignant passions of our nature, which stifles the voice of charity, which proscribes the alien and denies the ordinary rights of hospitality to the stranger and the sojourner, and which wages relentless war against all the principles of civil and religious liberty. Strange indeed that the Protestants should practice persecution in the spirit of the Inquisition, and should fight the Pope with the weapons of Ignatius Loyola. Strange that the quiet profession of a venerable faith should be proscribed in the name of a creed which claims the utmost liberty of private judgment. Strange that a philosophic contempt for the trumpery of superstition, should impel men to a crusade of iconoclasm against plaster crucifixes and miniature virgins. Stranger still that republicans should punish the victim of intolerence with the relentless rigor and secret stab of despotism. Strangest of all that Americans should close the door against the fugitive from oppression, and should renounce all sympathy or fellowship with the countrymen of Montgomery, of De Kalb and of La Fafayette. Here are inconsistencies and anomalies which may well puzzle the philosopher with all his presumption and conceit.

It is idle to say, that nothing more is contemplated than the exclusion of the Catholic and the foreign-born, from political franchises and the rights of citizenship. There are passions which it is easier to inflame than subdue. A child may kindle a conflagration which the mercy of heaven only can extinguish. When the people of this country are arrayed into hostile sects, and the passions and prejudices of race are exasperated by collisions of creed, who then will soothe the rage of religious bigotry, and restore the reign of peace and repose? The Catholic will not surrender his rights without a struggle. Persecution will provoke resistance, and in the end the liberties of the country will be lost. Does not every man forsee this result? Already has the intolerent spirit of *Know-Nothin jism* incited to riot and blood-shed; and it will not be long before the more sedate portion of the community will be startled from their indifference to this thing, by a shock which will be felt throughout the country.

Politicians are proverbially reckless in their pursuit of their sellish schemes, but there is a daring, impious disregard of the quiet and security of society in this appeal to the religious passions of the people, which almost defies conception.

But, this hideous and loathsome association cannot flourish on the soil of Virginia. Here men never do things secretly and by stealth. If a gentleman has an injury to redress, he does it under the light of the sun, and in a manly way. He does not waylay his enemies in the darkness of night, nor stab him in the back. Neither the stiletto nor the slung shot is a Virginia weapon. Virginians abhor concealment. They will not vote by ballot lest they appear to court concealment; but with the open front of manhood and with living voice, they declare their will, fearless of responsibility. With equal publicity and in the same straightforward manner they pursue all their objects, whether of a personal, political, or religious nature. Here and there a knave may entrap a fool into this Know-Nothing conspiracy, but all honest and intelligent Virginians will regard it with the contempt and repugnance which its skulking and atrocious character justly provokes. It is not forgotten that Virginia was the first to recognise *religious liberty* by legislative enactment, and the first to protest against an *alien law*.

Rich. Enq.

SCIENCE OF COMMON THINGS.

Honey Dew. Honey dew is a sweet liquid, deposited in Autumn upon the under surfaces of leaves by a very small insect called the aphis. It is very injurious to the leaves, as it fills the pores in them with a thick, clammy liquid, on account of which the leaves cannot perform their necessary functions, and in a short time they turn to a dingy yellow. Ants are very fond of the honey dew, and will crawl up the loftiest trees to obtain it.

Why Water Rolls off from the Leaves of the Cabbage and Poppy. The reason is, because the leaves are covered with a very fine waxen powder, over which the drops roll without wetting the surface, as they would over dust.

Looking at the Sun. If a person looks at the sun for a few moments, all other things are dark, because the pupil of the eye becomes so contracted that it is too small to collect a sufficient number of rays of light so as to enable it to distinguish colors. But after a few minutes it dilates again, and so accustoms itself to the light.

Distance of Clouds from the Earth. Thin light clouds are elevated above the tops of the highest mountains, and heavy ones touch the tops of steeples, trees, and even the ground; but the general height is one and two miles. Thin streaky clouds, and those devoid of electricity, are sometimes five or six miles high, while clouds, which contain electricity, will be higher or lower, according to the amount of electricity they contain.

Melting of a Piece of Sugar. If you hold a piece of sugar in a spoon at the top of your tea, it will melt quicker than if dropped to to the bottom. The reason is, as the tea becomes sweetened it falls to the bottom by its own specific, gravity, and fresh portions of unsweetened tea are brought constantly in contact with the lump of sugar till all is dissolved.

Danger of Leaning against a Wall During a Thunder Storm. It is dangerous to lean against a wall during a thunder storm, because the lightning will sometimes run down a wall, and if a man were leaning against the wall, the lightning would leave the wall and run down the man, because the man is a better conductor than the wall.

Wax Candles Never Need Snuffing. The reason why wax candles never need snuffing, is because the wick of a wax candle is made of very fine thread, which the heat of the flame is sufficient to consume. The wick of a tallow candle is made of coarse cotton, which is too substantial to be consumed, and therefore must be removed with snuffers.

The Cause of Currents of Air from the Equator to the Poles. The air around the equator constantly ascends in consequence of being rarified by the heat of the sun; as the hot equatorial air descends, cold air from the North and South flows towards the equator to restore the equilibrium, thus causing currents of air.

Arthur's Home Gazette.

Singular Suicide. A young Spaniard by the name of Octavia Alvarez, who was much beloved by his employer and friends, committed suicide in Memphis on the 6th inst, by placing a pistol to his right temple and blowing his brains out. It appears that some misunderstanding had occurred between his employer and himself on the 4th, and the warm and generous nature of the young Castilian was so deeply wounded at the thought of having been treated unkindly, by one whom he loved most deeply, that he shortly afterwards conceived and executed the intention of taking his own life.

Petersburg Intel.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CRAVEN.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of the County of Craven on motion of Wm. G. Bryan, Chas. Kelly, Esq., was called to the Chair and Richard N. Taylor, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the nomination of candidates to represent Craven County in the next Legislature.

George S. Stevenson, Esq., after addressing the meeting moved that a committee of five be appointed to recommend candidates for the consideration of the meeting. The Chairman appointed this Committee, George S. Stevenson, Wm. G. Bryan, H. G. Cutler, Philemon Holland, and Lacy Philips.

After retiring for a few minutes the committee returned and reported that they would recommend to the meeting Nathaniel B. Street, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate, and Council B. Wood and Richard A. Russell, Esqs., as candidates for the Commons.

The report of the Committee were unanimously adopted, and on motion it was

Resolved, That this meeting do nominate for the Senate, Nathaniel H. Street, Esq., and for the Commons, Council B. Wood and Richard A. Russell, Esquires.

Resolved, That we recommend the above ticket to the favorable consideration of the people of the county, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure its triumphant election.

On motion of Thomas Singleton, Esq., the committee above named were instructed to inform Messrs. Street, Wood and Russell of their nomination, and request them to accept the same. The said committee were further directed that in case a vacancy should occur in said nomination, upon consultation with the democrats of the several precincts of the County to fill said vacancy.

On motion of Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Craven county approve the principles declared by the Democratic Convention lately held at Raleigh, and, also, the nomination of Thomas Bragg, Esq., for Governor, and do sincerely pledge our efforts to secure his election.

On motion of Lacy Phillips, Esq., the papers of this Town, the Republican and Patriot, and the Raleigh Standard were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of W. G. Bryan, Esq., the meeting adjoured.

CHARLES KELLY, *Chm'n.*

Richard N. Taylor, *Sec't.*

Americans in Palestine.—Two years ago, an effort was made in a new line to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Palestine. Seven Americans with improved ploughs and other tools, and American seeds, located upon a piece of land seven miles from Jerusalem, one mile from Bethlehem, and made preparation for farming after the American system. Their location was in the valley of Artos, upon the very site of one of the gardens of Solomon.

Their friends in the city were much opposed to their going out there to reside, urging them if they were determined to try to cultivate the soil, to keep their residence in the city for fear of the Arabs.—This did not suit their plans, and they took up their residence upon the land and commenced operations, plowing deep with one of our best ploughs, harrowing with an iron toothed harrow, such as was never seen there before, and planting corn, potatoes, beans, peas, oats, barley, wheat, and all sorts of garden vegetables; in short, making a perfect American farm.

The operations, instead of exciting the jealousy of the Arabs, aroused them to a state of surprise, and the news of what Americans at Solomon's garden were doing, and what wonderful tools they were using, and how peaceable and quiet they were, never saying anything about their religion, flew on the wings of the wind, and visitors came to look and wonder, from far and near. The operations of the carpenter and blacksmith were not among the least sources of wonder. The rapid manner in which he heated his iron, and hammered it into just such a shape as he desired, was beyond the comprehension of the simple minded people.

One day the farm received a visit from twenty-five Sheiks, who inspected all the tools and the way they were used and the effect produced, and looked at the growing crops, so much beyond anything they had ever seen produced before, and turned their heads together to consult upon the wonders they had witnessed. The conclusion was that these people must possess a superior kind of religion, as that is the standard upon which they base all their estimates of character. They made applications at once for several of their sons to serve as apprentices to learn American farming, and did not even object that they should be taught the principles of American religion, for surely, said they, it must be a good religion; as these are very good people, and God blesses their labor beyond any other in all Palestine.

It would have been dangerous now for any one to molest the American farmers, since they had all the Sheiks and principal men in the country on their side, and anxious for their success and influence.—The Jews, too, began to think it would be better for them to cultivate such a fruitful soil than to starve in the city, as many of them have done, and they began to apply for situations as laborers, notwithstanding the priests always taught them that it was derogatory to the national character of the Hebrews to till the soil. Though, if they had undertaken it by themselves, they would not have been permitted by the Arabs, who hunt them as they would wild beasts. But under the protection of the American farmers, the Arabs will permit them to labor, and it is now a matter of serious discussion among those who know of the success of this enterprise, whether the most feasible plan for colonizing the Jews in Palestine is not to make them cultivators of its rich soil.

Owing to some difficulty which arose in regard to the title of this land they had commenced upon in the valley of Artos, the little colony moved last year to the Plains of Sharon, where they have got a permanent location, and the number consists now of ten Americans, male and female, and two Germans.

Ex. Paper.

The Flour Inspection Laws. We comply with pleasure with the request which has been made to us to publish the following extracts from the flour inspection laws of Virginia. They will be of interest to many of our country readers:

Chapter 88—*Section* 7, *Revised Code.*—All wheat flour shall be well bolted and merchantable, of due fineness and without mixture of coarse flour, or of any other grain than wheat.

Section 8.—All barrels containing flour offered for inspection, shall be made of good seasoned timber, either split or sawed, with ten hoops well nailed with four nails in each chine hoop and three nails in each bilge hoop. The stave shall be twenty-seven inches long, and the head seventeen inches and a half in diameter. In half barrels the staves shall be twenty-three inches long and the head twelve and a half inches in diameter.

Section 9.—Each barrel of flour shall contain 196 pounds of flour, and each half barrel 98 pounds—and in case of deficient quantity, any person offering such flour for inspection shall forfeit 8 cents for each pound of such deficiency not exceeding three, and 17 cents for each pound over three.

Section 17.—Every barrel of flour packed or filled in this State, and offered for inspection, shall have the weight are tare thereof marked thereon, by the manufacturer, packer or filler thereof.

Section 18.—Every manufacturer of flour shall keep a mark, by which his own manufactory may be distinguished, with which he shall brand or mark distinctly each barrel of flour before the same is removed from the place where manufactured.

Section 19.—For every barrel of flour offered for inspection, or removed from the manufactory contrary to either of the two preceding sections, (viz: 17 and 18,) the person offering the same for inspection or the manufacturer shall forfeit fifty cents; and if any person shall wilfully put a false tare on any such barrel, he shall forfeit one dollar on every such barrel.

Section 45.—If any penalty imposed by the sections quoted shall be recovered of any person other than the manufacturer or packer of the article for any default of said manufactory or packer, such person may recover the amount paid by him from such manufacturer or packer.

N. B.—Virginia and North Carolina papers generally are requested to copy the above.

Petersburg Democrat.

In St. Louis, on the 1st inst., seventeen persons were killed by sunstroke.

CLUSTER SPRINGS,
Halifax County, Virginia.
DR. H. EASLEY, *Proprietor.*

THE following is a copy of a letter from Dr. C. H. Jordan, of Person county, N. C., to the Propietor of these celebrated springs, which nature in its beauty has clustered together in one locality:

Person County, N. C., Aug 18, 1852.

Dr. Easley—*Dear Sir:* Being requested to give you a concise statement of my views of the medical properties of your Springs, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity in my power to do so. As you are well aware, my acquaintance with those Springs is co-existent with my earliest recollection, having been born and raised in their immediate neighborhood. It is not my intention in this place to say anything about their chemical combinations; that has been confided to other and abler hands, and, no doubt, from the acknowledged scientific character of the gentlemen who made the analysis, but that it has been correctly reported. Nor is it deemed essential that I should do so. Those who seek health in Mineral Waters, would greatly prefer hearing of cures effected to hearing of quantative proportions, though they might be accurately ascertained by chemical analysis. The adaptation to particular forms of disease, which careful and enlightened experience has confirmed, is the most natural inquiry of the affected. This as far as my own observation and experience extend, it is my purpose to answer in as concise a manner as possible.

For six and twenty years, as a medical observer, have I known something of the effects of these waters on diseases of different character; and I risk nothing in saying that for the number of those who have gone their for health, the results have been as satisfactory as at any other watering place in Virginia. Many years ago, (when I was a boy,) and long before any one ever thought of improving the place, it was the resort of the valetudinarian from every section of Halifax and some of the adjoining counties, and I can safely say I never new a case of broken down constitution that "tented" a summer there, that was not greatly benefitted if not entirely cured. I have known a number of persons who were carried there in waggons, unable to walk, or even sit up on their arrival, speedily restored to health, able in a month or two to walk up and down those hills with as much alacrity as you or I could do it. These things I have seen and known, for my father's house was sometimes a boarding house for those who preferred a home in the neighborhood to tenting on the ground. From some professional experience I can safely recommend it in dyspepsia. It is the best antacid I ever knew. Food cannot, by possibility, sour in a stomach habitually supplied with Sulphur Water. It is invaluable in those chronic derangements of the liver depending on gastric irritation. Torpor and inactivity of this important organ are speedily reflected by it. Chronic affections of the kidneys and bladder are often effectually cured by it. One of the worst cases of chronic inflammation of the internal coat of the bladder I ever saw, which I sent there, was promptly cured by a few weeks use of the water. Chronic rheumatism is as of ten cured by it as any other known agent. Affections of the uterine system are often cured by it. One case I might mention of peculiar interest with which you are also acquainted. It has a wide and long appreciated reputation in cutaneous diseases.

The Chalybeate spring, though recently brought into notice, was known in my school boy days, and I well remember the superstitious horror we had on approaching it. It is an agreeable chalybeate, none can be found more pleasant or agreeable to the taste, or more desirable in those diseases which demand the use of iron.

There is a singular arrangement of nature's laws in the phenomenon in your location, Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Lime Water, all gushing out of the same hill in a few hundred feet of each other, while on the other side of the hill, and in immediate proximity to each, is as pure a free-stone spring as any one may ever desire to drink.

Having said this much I must now conclude, lest I might be accused [should you ever conclude to bring this hasty letter to light] of a disposition to puff your Springs. That accusation, however, would be discredited by those best acquainted with me; for they know me to be a man of quite a different character. In justice to you as an enterprising accommodating proprietor, I could not have said less. It will, in conclusion, append the following synopsis of such diseases as experience and observation have proved the waters to be adapted to: liver, stomach, bladder, kidney, bronchial, and uterine affections; dropsey, rheumatism cutaneous affections; prostrated or illy cured cases of remittent and interimittent fevers; chronic affections of the bowels have generally been relieved by their use.

Should you, my dear sir, ever use this in any public way, and should it prove to have mitigated one single pang of human suffering, I shall be abundantly paid for the little labor it has cost me.

Yours, sincerely,

C. H. JORDAN.

Halifax co., Va., Aug. 21, 1852.

We the undersigned physicians, having read Dr. Jordan's letter on the use of Dr. Easley's Mineral Water, cheerfully add our testimony to what he has said of their medical uses.

WM. W. CARRINGTON, M. D.
WM. B. JENNINGS, M. D.

July 12, 1854. 70—3t.

Steam Machinery for United States Steam Frigates.

Navy Department,
July 1, 1854.

PROPOSITIONS will be received at this department

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

☞ *BRAGG TICKETS will be sent in any quantity,* FREE OF CHARGE. *Send in your orders.*

Keep it before the People,

That Alfred Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor, is a Federalist of the worst stamp; that he holds consolidation notions in relation to the States and the general government; and that, so confirmed were these notions, and so strong his prejudices with the free States in the struggle of 1850, that he said he would vote in Congress men, and money, and ships of war to reduce the State of South Carolina and his own State into subjection to aggressive and usurping federal rule.

Keep it before the People,

That he deserted Millard Fillmore and went for Scott for the Presidency, who was the Greely and Seward candidate, nominated over the political ruins of Fillmore and Webster; and that he said in the discussion in Raleigh, when asked what he would do under the cry of repeal raised in the free States of the Nebraska bill, and whether he would again go into National Convention with a party in the free States which had given no vote in Congress in favor of the equality of North Carolina with the non-slaveholding States, that he would *"wait and see,"* what the North did! before he answered—leaving thereby the inference that he is still in alliance with Freesoil and Abolition Whiggery.

Keep it before the People,

That he voted in the Legislature of 1842-'3, against a Resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed on him by Judge Hall at New Orleans—thus taking sides with a Tory Judge, and denying simple justice to Andrew Jackson, who had so often perilled fortune and life for his country.

Keep it before the People,

That in the Legislature of 1844-'5, after the Senator from Onslow, Mr. Ennett, had been expelled under a false charge, and had been unanimously re-elected to his seat by the freeholders of that County, Alfred Dockery voted with nine other Federalists to exclude him from the Senate—thereby showing his contempt for the people, and acting in denial and defiance of their right, secured to them by the Constitution, to say who shall represent them in the General Assembly.

Keep it before the People,

That he voted in the Convention of 1835 against amending the Constitution so as to require members of the Legislature to vote *viva voce* or by word of mouth for Senators in Congress, Treasurer, Comptroller, &c.—thereby endorsing the secret ballot system, and denying to the people the right to know how their representatives voted in the election of their officers. See "Debates of the Convention," page 181.

Keep it before the People,

That he is in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution, and says he does not care whether it is an open one or not, so the basis is preserved; that a Convention of the people, called in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, cannot be restricted; that there is no provision in the Constitution requiring a Convention to submit its acts to the people for approval, and a free and open Convention could therefore change the basis, or do anything else it might choose to do, leaving the people without remedy; that he says he is for Free Suffrage, but will have it no other way than by a Convention, thereby leaving the inference that he is really opposed to the measure itself, and showing his disregard of the wishes of the people on the subject, who have heretofore declared by three-fifths of their representatives and then again by two-thirds of them save one, their preference for the legislative mode of obtaining Free Suffrage over the mode proposed and advocated by Gen. Dockery.

Keep it before the People,

That General Alfred Dockery declared, in his Smithfield speech, that he gave Free Suffrage its "first long, big and heavy lick" when he voted in the Convention of 1835 to extend to the people the right to elect their Governor; that he did not vote to extend this right to the people, as the records of the Convention will show, but was absent at the time the vote was taken; that he now says he voted for this measure on its enrollment, thereby leaving the impression that it was enrolled separately, when it was not, but was included with the entire Constitution; that in voting as he did for the enrollment of the entire Constitution he no more voted for this measure than he did for the two-thirds principle for calling a Convention, which, as the record shows, he endeavored to have changed; that this furnishes, therefore, no proof that he was even in favor of giving the election of Governor to the people; that this measure had no connection whatever with Free Suffrage as advocated by David S. Reid, and Alfred Dockery knew it when he made his Smithfield speech; that he claimed at one time as above stated, that he was one of the oldest Free Suffrage men in the State, but in his Raleigh speech he denied that he had ever claimed the authorship of the measure; that, if against Free Suffrage at heart, as we believe he is, his conduct is calculated to mislead and deceive the people; that if for it, he is directly opposed to the ground occupied on the question by both Gov. Manly and Mr. Kerr, and misrepresents his party on it, as the greater portion of it has uniformly opposed it at the ballot-box and in the Assembly, and as the same party refused, in the last Assembly, to save the measure from defeat when it might have done so by giving it just *one* more vote out of the large number cast against it.

Keep it before the People,

That Alfred Dockery admitted, in a speech in Moore County, that it was not probable North Carolina would get any lands or proceeds; that in the face of this admission, which, by the way, he has attempted to take back, he still insists that we shall obtain proceeds to make internal improvements and improve our Common Schools; that he admitted in his speech here that North Carolina would get her share of the lands if they were held and the proceeds paid into and used by the general treasury; and that in the face of this admission, and of the fact that the lands *are being held and will be held by President Pierce* for the purpose as above stated, he yet calls for a division and for North Carolina's share to be paid to her; that in sections where internal improvements are not supposed to be very popular, he speaks of the enormous debt to be incurred to complete the system, and dwells at length on the amount of taxes to be imposed upon the people, but promises greatly to decrease these taxes if the people will only go for distribution of the lands or proceeds, which distribution he admitted in Moore County it was not probable we should get; that he not only thereby contradicts himself, which is neither surprising nor important, bnt injures the cause of internal improvements, which has recently taken and so justly a deep hold on the public mind.

Keep it before the People,

That Alfred Dockery, after having had as favorable opportunities as most of the boys of the State to improve his mind, and after having mingled for more than twenty years with the leading and educated men of the country, members of the Convention of 1885, of the Legislature, and of Congress, now complains of his want of education, of his being *"ridiculed"* by the Democratic press, and seeks votes on this account; that a man who could not be made or educated under such circumstances, cannot be made at all; that he is *not* a specimen of those self-made men whom the people delight to honor; that whilst he thus whines over his own defects, he loses no opportunity to excite prejudice against his opponent, Mr. Bragg, as a lawyer and educated man; that he wants votes more than he does knowledge or correct ideas of pronunciation; that he is naturally dull and of slow and ordinary intellect, for which, of course, he is not to blame; that the people of this State, who have embarked so much of their means in Common Schools, in internal improvements, and who are so devoted to their Uniniversity, are entitled to have for their Chief Executive officer a competent and able man, and not one who will necessarily be more or less under influences not controllable by or responsible to them.

Keep it before the People,

As facts given only in reply to the demagogueism on this head of Alfred Dockery, that Thomas Bragg, though possessed of highly disciplined mental faculties— a profound jurist and an able and accomplished public speaker—*never enjoyed the advantages of a Collegiate education*; and that, being the son of a carpenter, he knows as well as any one what it is to earn one's bread by daily toil, and sympathizes deeply and sincerely with the laboring men of the State.

Keep it before the People,

That Thomas Bragg is opposed to any action of Congress which would squander the public lands or give undue advantages to the new States over the old; that he is in favor of retaining the lands and their proceeds, to be used by the general treasury, and is for reducing the tariff-taxes on articles of prime necessity; that he is the steady, uniform, and ardent friend of Common Schools and internal improvements, and will go as far in improving the one and carrying forward the other as the means and resources of the State will justify; that he is the advocate, and will labor to promote as Governor, whatever may tend to develope and foster our agricultural, commercial and mineral interests; that he is opposed to a Convention, is for the basis as it is, and for Free Suffrage by legislative enactment, the mode approved by Charles Fisher and William B. Shepard, and *voted for by General Dockery himself,* as he, Gen. Dockery insists, in the Convention of 1835; that he believes, what is most unquestionably true, that Free Suffrage can be obtained in no other way than by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the polls; that his defeat will be the defeat of this great measure, as well as open the door still wider for agitation, under the lead of Gen. Dockery and others, for a free Convention; and that his election will not only express confidence in the national administration at Washington in its noble course on the slavery question, but will strengthen and advance Free Suffrage, put to rest the clamor for a Convention, and ensure generally to the people of the State such an administration of their affairs as we have had under David S. Reid.

People of North Carolina! choose ye between them.

Stand Firm!

In political contests, as in the field of battle, it is all-important, as the hour of action approaches, that the ranks should stand firm. All things being even, fortune is sure to favor the bold, the determined, the united host.

Let us, then, brother Democrats stand firm and close together, so that each one can feel the other's elbow against his. Our cause is one, our principles are a unit and immortal; and though the struggle may be hot, and in some localities doubtful, yet this, if we only acquit ourselves like men, will but exalt and brighten the character of the triumph we shall win. Hard won victories in a great cause are most dearly prized.

☞ The Register appeals to the Whigs of this State to work, and continue to make themselves "the pride of their political brethren in other States." What brethren? Those of Connecticut, where the fugitive-slave law has been nullified, and the Constitution trampled under foot? Those of the free States generally, who hung out black banners and tolled the bells in horror of the Nebraska bill on the morning of the fourth of July? Shame on *such* brethren!—shame on such men, be they Democrats or Whigs! We would as soon fellowship with Benedict Arnold or with fiends of darkness as with such men. They are a blight, a disgrace, a curse upon the country. In the startling words of Syme, the "Freesoil dagger is at our throats," and we are still called upon to merit the praises of Freesoil Whigs!

☞ The Register says "the President dare not veto" the Homestead Bill. *Wait and see.* Mr. Fillmore did not "dare" to veto the Illinois Railroad bill, so denounced by the Register and Gen. Dockery, and for which Messrs. Mangum and Badger voted. We have no doubt the Register would be gratified if the President should approve the bill, for that paper would hope to profit politically by the act. It thinks more of party success than it does of all the interest North Carolina has in the public lands.

The Whig platform Repudiated! Mr. Woodfin for a free Convention!!

We learn that N. W. Woodfin, Esq., the Whig or Federal candidate for the Senate in the Buncombe District, has taken ground for a free Convention to amend the Constitution, and declares that if a Convention is called it will be unrestricted, and those who are for changing the basis will go into it untrammelled and do as they please. We learn that he also admits that his vote killed Free Suffrage, and he glories in the act!—that is, he glories in it because he hopes the strength of the measure, still before the people, will compel a free Convention.

This is just what we predicted. We learn that Gen. Dockery, as he gets further West, is more emphatic in his advocacy of a Convention; and it is more than probable that, by the time he reaches Buncombe, he will concur with Mr. Woodfin in the opinion that a Convention of the people cannot be limited, and must, if called, be a free Convention.

We call the attention of the people of the East, without distinction of party, to these important facts.

It was understood, soon after Gen. Dockery's nomination, that Mr. Woodfin was displeased and would not cheerfully support him; but now he is strongly for him. How is this? Has Gen. Dockery made any private assurances to Mr. W. or his friends in favor of a free Convention? We know Gen. Dockery's County declared in a primary meeting, *at which he was nominated for Governor,* in favor of such a Convention; and this fact, coupled with Mr. Woodfin's present position and Gen. Dockery's evident change of tone on the subject as he gets further West, will strike gentlemen of all parties in the East as at least affording strong ground for suspecting that the East is about to be betrayed. Will the Eastern people submit to this? Will they not *watch Gen. Dockery as he goes West?* Let them remember former campaigns, and profit by the recollection.

Beware of Whig Tricks!

We caution the people, and especially those of Wake County, against secret Circulars put out from the Register office on the eve of the election.

Beware of Whiggery and the "Know Nothings!" Democrats of Wake! stand to your places, and all will be well. Waver or fall back, and defeat will overwhelm you. If a Democrat here or there turns traitor, let him go; the true, the unselfish—those who think more of their principles than of their own schemes and plans for advancement, will, if they will only work, be able to save the cause from defeat in this contest.

Democrats of Wake, *your principles are in peril!* Let *every* Democrat do his duty. If necessary, mount and ride through your neighborhood—see the people, converse with them, and induce *all* to go for the ticket. Remember the danger we incurred two years ago, when we were within ten votes of a defeat, and that, too, with a majority of hundreds!

Gen. Dockery and Free Suffrage.

That "long, big lick" given by Gen. Dockery for Free Suffrage in 1835, must have been feebly dealt, for it made no impression on the public, and the fact—the assumed fact—was not even known until the General had the kindness to announce it himself.

Gen. Dockery for Free Suffrage! Why, he *must* be mistaken—he must have confounded this great principle with the vote he gave in 1835 in favor of *free negro suffrage.* A slight difference—only a "negro" thrown in.

But Gen. Dockery is as much wanting in correctness of memory as he was tardy in telling the people about that "long, big lick." He states that he voted in 1835 to give the election of Governor to the people; whereas, *the record shows he gave no such vote!*

But the General is, in all probability, quite as much in favor of his own election as he is of Free Suffrage or of our "*sheer*" of the public lands.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—*Washington, July* 17.—It seems to be settled that the Homestead bill will not pass the Senate. Many Senators, originally friendly to the measure, having changed front upon the feature extending the provisions of the bill over aliens, and will not only vote against it, but use every other means to defeat its passage. Some wish it to pass in order to place the responsibility on the President, it being understood that he would sign the bill, notwithstanding his veto of the Miss Dix insane bill. The prevailing sentiment is hostility to the entire measure, as presented.

The foregoing is from the last Baltimore Sun.—One of the Washington correspondents of that paper says:

"A change has come over the face of affairs here in regard to the President's policy concerning important measures before Congress. There are intimations that the President will veto the homestead bill and the river and harbor bill.

"An excited scene has occurred in the Senate between Senators Clayton and Wade, whereupon the Senate adjourned, without acting on the homestead bill."

☞ The Wilmington Herald advises us to publish "a funny paper." We beg leave to decline, as we do not wish to come in conflict with the Herald. That is *the* "funny paper," and has been for some time past. Indeed, the Editor is so much given to joking and quizzing that one can scarcely ever tell when he is in earnest. He has the advantage, too, of being able to write with as much force and fluency on the subject of blackberries or rice birds as upon the two Senatorships. The truth is, the Herald is *so* "funny" that one can hardly determine over or at what particular item in it one ought to laugh; and so *we* laugh all the time, thinking of what a "funny" paper it is on so small a capital.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

FORSYTH, July 17, 1854.

"The campaign commences to-day in this County, with a full ticket on both sides. The Democrats have a strong ticket, and you may expect a good report from Forsyth. They were never better united or in finer spirits than they are now. Set us down a full delegation from this County in the next Legislature. Bragg will run a good ways ahead of Reid's vote; the Whigs will not talk about Dockery, much less vote for him. He will not get the full Whig vote here. There are a good many Whigs in this County who will vote for Bragg."

☞ The Register of Wednesday last teems with falsehoods against Mr. Bragg and the Democratic party. Our only hope for exposing *all* these falsehoods would be in publishing our paper every day, which we cannot do. Let the Democrats in all quarters meet these falsehoods as they deserve to be met, and expose them to the people.

FINE PRINTING PAPER.—We have been shown a handsome specimen of Printing Paper, manufactured by the South Carolina Paper Company, of one-half raw cotton, the other country rags. It is of beautiful color, firm texture, and elegant finish, and is a highly creditable evidence of the skill which the mill has attained during the comparatively short time which it has been in operation. Messrs. Walker and Willman (East Bay) are the Agents.—*Chas. Mercury.*

☞ A new Post Office has been recently established at Stokes Creek, Caswell Co., N. C., and Jackson G. Pinnix, Esq., appointed Post Master.

For the Standard.

"How they talk it in Northampton."

An article has appeared in the N. C. Star, of the 12th inst., with the above caption, in which the writer has *let down* with all the force of his pen upon the Northampton "Locofoco Party," on the subject of internal improvements in the State. This party, with Mr. Bragg as their "head and front," is charged with being "dyed in the wool," in their opposition to railroads. I am referred to by name as the "intimate friend" and family physician of Mr. Bragg, as having been "a candidate with him in 1846," as having a "right to know his opinions, and as having refused, at a public discussion at Boon's Cross Roads on the 1st inst., to give a "written statement of his views; which I had previously stated over and over again."

Now, lest the Northampton "Locos" and my "intimate friend" especially, should suffer serious detriment at the hands of this writer, and the All Decency Party to which he belongs, I have summoned the boldness to write a few things, over my own name, in answer to the article in question. I must confess, however, that it is with some degree of trepidation that I undertake to "break a lance" with one in the dark. But, like Downing when he was about to enter the President's house, "thinks I to myself, who's afeard." The writer has displayed a good deal of chivalry in the style of his attack, and having intended to make his, as it is, a *Star* article, he has, like the Frenchman, made *one grand flourishe.* He certainly deserves much at the hands of his "All Decency Party;" and perhaps he will get a palm. I advise him to look forward with hope. It is the custom, I believe, with the Church at Rome to celebrate the week before Easter. This is called the "Holy Week." It commences on what is called "Palm Sunday," when the Pope sits upon his throne and dispenses palms to his faithful Cardinals. When Gen. Dockery comes upon the *high seat* to which he aspires, it may be that this faithful writer will receive his reward. But, ah! but the 3d of August is to come, and it may be that the hopeful anticipations of this writer will be like those of a certain "Milk Maid" which we read of. But to the main point. An attempt has been made to show that Mr. Bragg and the Northampton Democrats have been heretofore entirely opposed to internal improvements, especially to railroads; and that we are now opposed to the Central Road. I deny that such has been, or is now, our position unconditionally; and I deny having made any statement, at any time, committing Mr. Bragg to such a position. It is true I have stated, and state now, that the Democrats of Northampton, with Mr. Bragg, in 1846, and before, were opposed to the endorsement of the old Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds, and to the management of that road by Whig leaders. It is equally true that many and most of the prominent Whigs of Northampton occupied the same position. But in regard to the Central Road, and other works of a more recent date, the Democrats of Northampton have been and are now, in favor of prosecuting these works, and others that may be prudently undertaken, as far as the "means and resources of the State, with a just regard to the interests of the people, will allow;" and knowing these to be the views of our worthy champion, Thos. Bragg, we intend to give him the largest vote over polled in Northampton in August.

As to the charge that the Democrats of Northampton deny that the Standard has correctly reported Mr. Bragg's views, it is idle to notice it. The writer speaks sneeringly of Free Suffrage. He calls it the "Old Bobtail Nag,"—that the "poor old creetor was kicked in the stable at Raleigh, and was lame." Now this is pretty, and, prettier still, the Whig candidates of this county have mounted this "poor old lame nag," and are trying to ride to Raleigh on him. But the Democratic candidates are well mounted before, and have got the reins. The Whigs are on behind and without hold. Rely upon it, a few shakes of *old Bobby* will throw these intrusive riders so far behind that they will be seen like the old Fogys at the *tail end* of progress.

W. S. COPELAND.

THE CHOLERA.

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that the Cholera is prevailing to a serious extent in that City. That paper of Tuesday says:

"THE CHOLERA. Yesterday we stated, what we then believed to be true, that the cholera had disappeared almost entirely from our city. We are now called upon to correct the statement. A physician of high standing familiar with the subject, authorises us to say that the cholera exists here to an alarming extent, and that too, in an epidemic form. Several cases occurred yesterday; and the disease, instead of being on the decline, seems to be on the increase. Nor is it, we are informed, confined to "imprudent negroes." It attacks all classes, without reference to their diet or habits of life. We regret to be called on to make this statement; but we mean to deal candidly with our readers on the subject, believing that such a course is the duty of the Press and the interest of all concerned. There being no Board of Health, the Press has to rely on Madame Rumor, with her thousand tongues; hence the difficulty at arriving at the facts, and the discrepancy of statements. We have reliable authority for our present statement."

It is also prevailing seriously in New York, and other points North. Its ravages have been severe at Chicago, Illinois—as many as one hundred deaths per day. It prevails also at various points along the Mississippi river.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

WILKESBOROUGH, July 17, 1854.

"I have just returned from a short trip with the Gubernatorial candidates to Ashe and Watauga, where I heard them address the people, as well as at this place. Owing to the harvesting the grain in those Counties the attendance was small. In Wilkes there was an unusually large turn out, and though I have been present at all previous occasions of the kind for many years, I have never known an audience in this place, which consists mostly of Whigs, pay as much respect and attention to a Democratic speaker as they did to Mr. Bragg. He made a very favorable impression, while on the other hand Gen. Dockery, I think, left a rather bad one upon his friends; and so thought many Whigs who were present. All his important positions were thoroughly and completely demolished. In Jefferson, Dockery had the reply, and made a better appearance; but at Boone his Whig friends had at the mortification of witnessing the great difference between the two candidates in political information as well as in polite and courteous bearing. There was a difference quite perceptible between Gen. Dockery's speech in Wilkes and that on the other side of the mountains in regard to internal improvements, and particularly a Convention, which he thinks is more popular the farther West he goes.

In Watauga Jordan Council is the Democratic candidate for the Commons, and Col. Jonathan Horton and Thomas Greene the Whig candidates. Council's prospects are good. Martin, the Democratic candidate in Wilkes, will most probably be elected."

RECREANT DEMOCRATS.—The Detroit Free Press gives the ear-marks of recreant democrats in Maine and Michigan; and as other localities and latitudes are infested with similar politicians, it may be well to hold up the mirror, that all such may see their pictures. "When we hear a democrat," says the Free Press, "condemning the action of the party on the Nebraska bill, or on some other question, in nine cases out of ten, on inquiry, we find that his head is sore—that his 'claims' have not been recognized—that he has been disappointed in respect to some office he was anxious to obtain. And, perhaps, on further inquiry, we find that he has been an office-holder for a quarter of a century or less, and can't stomach the doctrine of rotation, though in his case it has been but too tardily applied. Such men's democracy is only skin deep, and if, in Maine or Michigan they are found in coalition with abolitionism, why, *it can't be helped.* The democratic party will live without them."—*Union.*

A HUMAN CANDLE. The Chinese Repository tells us a very singular story of the punishment inflicted on a Chinese criminal. His offence it seems, was unpardonable, and it was determined to make an example of him. Consequently he was wound round with cotton, saturated with tallow, and having been dipped till he presented the appearance of a gigantic candle, was stuck upon his father's grave and lighted. Of course the fellow perished in slow torture. Was ever device heard of so completely diabolical?

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Franklin Aground off Montauk—Situation considered Perilous—Passengers Safely Landed—Insurrection at Madrid—Queen requested to Abdicate—Ministry required to Resign—The Czar determined to fight until the last man is killed—Cotton Firm—Advance in Breadstuffs, &c.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1854.

The steamer Franklin which sailed from Havre *via* Cowes, on the 5th inst., got ashore off Montauk yesterday forenoon. She had on board 160 passengers, and 800 tons of merchandize. Her position is considered a very dangerous one. The passengers have all been safely landed and reached the city this morning.

The Austrians had entered Moldavia.

The reply of the Czar to the Austrian note had not transpired; but a formidable result was anticipated.

It was reported at Vienna that the Czar's reply had been received. He says he will resist to the last man and ruble that he can command.

The Austrian army numbering 24,000 had been ordered to drive the Russians across the Pruth. A collision was considered very probable.

Sabastapol was still threatened. The fleet was within 30 miles of Constadt. The Russians continued to retire from Wallachia on the right bank of the Danube. Eight leagues of ground had been abandoned, and it was estimated that the number of troops lost amounted to 50,000 from all causes.

The Czar has levied on the landed proprietors in Poland, requiring each to furnish 24 armed troops.

SPAIN. An insurrection occurred at Madrid on the 28th. The insurgents were under the command of Gen. Odonnell, and numbered 4,000.

The very latest from Madrid states that the city was barricaded. The Ministry had been required to resign, and the Queen to abdicate the throne. It was reported in Paris that the rebels had been defeated, but it was not believed.

MARKETS. COTTON very firm and active. Flour advanced 6d. Corn dull and lower.

NIAGARA ARRIVED—THREE DAYS LATER.

HALIFAX, July 18, P. M.

The steamer Niagara arrived this afternoon, bringing three days later news than the Franklin, having sailed from Liverpool on the 8th.

The Czar returns a courteous, but evasive reply to Austria, professing willingness to evacuate the principalities, when the allies evacuate Turkey. He insists in the meantime on retaining Moldavia.

The Austrains had begun to enter Wallachia. More French troops were embarking at Cherbourg.

Napier was in a line of battle before Cronstadt, and had exchanged shots. Nothing decisive from him.

Some fighting had occurred at Sebastopal, between eight Russian and three British steamers. The latter was much damaged.

The commandant at Silistria fell on the rear guard of the Russians, and a two days battle ensued. The Russians had two thousand killed, when they retreated.

The Turks had been disastrously defeated in Asia. Two thousand were killed.

SPAIN. The insurrection at Spain was quite formidable. The insurgents maintained themselves, notwithstanding a battle near Madrid.

MARKETS. Wheat had declined three pence. Flour six pence.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 18. The House has been engaged to-day discussing the Army Bill, and the Senate the Homestead Bill.

Northern Markets.

NEW YORK, July 18. Flour firm at previous advices. The Franklin's news is considered favorable. Wheat firm. Corn slightly declined. Sales of Southern yellow at 74 a 88 cents.

WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY.—The horse shoe nails dropped in the streets during the daily traffic reappear in the form of swords and guns. The clippings of the traveling tinker are mixed with the parings of horses hoofs from the smithy, or the cast-off woollen garments of the poorest inhabitants of a sister isle, and soon afterwards, in the form of dyes or brightest blue, grace the dress of courtly dames. The main ingredient of the ink with which I now write was possibly once part of the broken hoop of an old bear-bartel. The bones of dead animals yield the chief constituent of lucifer-matches. The dregs of port wine, carefully rejected by the port wine drinker in decanting his favorite beverage, are taken by him in the morning in the form of seidlitz powders, to remove the effects of his debauch. The offal of the streers and the washings of coal gas reappear, carefully preserved in the ladyis smelling bottle, or are used by her to flavor *blanc-manges* for her friends.

GOOD AND BAD HUMOR. There is no disposition more comfortable to the person himself, or more agreeable to others, than good humor. It is to the mind what good health is to the body, putting a man in the capacity of enjoying everything that is agreeable in life, and of using every faculty without clog er impediment. It disposes to contentment with our lot, to benevolence to all men, to sympathy with the distressed. It presents every object in the most favorable light, and disposes us to avoid giving and taking offence. There is a disposition opposite to good humor, which we call bad humor, of which the tendency is directly contrary, and therefore its influence is as malignant as that of the other is salutary. Bad humor alone is sufficient to make a man unhappy: it tinges every object with its own dismal colors, and like a part that is galled, is hurt by everything that touches it. It takes offence where none is meant, and disposes to discontent, jealousy, envy, and, in general, to malevolence. *Reid on the Mind.*

MARRIED,

At Edenton, N. C., on the 22d of June, by the Rev. S. J. Johnson, Mr. S. T. Peters, one of the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian, to Miss Jane Warren, daughter of Dr. C. Warren, to the former place.

DIED,

In Davidson County, on the 25th June, in the 23d year of her age, Miss Louisa Ward daughter of H. M. Ward, Esq., leaving a large family circle to deplore her loss.

Also, in the same County, on the 12th inst., Mary Ann daughter of David and Sunday Smith.

NOTICE.—THE CANDIDATES FOR WAKE WILL meet and address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Spikes',	Monday,	July	10th
Adams',	Tuesday,	"	11th
Weatherspoon's,	Wednesday,	"	12th
Grady's,	Thursday,	"	13th
Laws',	Friday,	"	14th
Thompson's	Saturday,	"	15th
Franklin's,	Monday,	"	17th
Upchurch's,	Tuesday,	"	18th
Dupree's,	Wednesday,	"	19th
Barny Jones',	Thursday,	"	20th
Banks',	Friday,	"	21st
Busbee's,	Saturday,	"	22d
Dunnsville,	Monday,	"	24th
Forestville,	Tuesday,	"	25th
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	"	26th
Horton's,	Thursday,	"	27th
Hood's,	Friday,	"	28th
Wakefield,	Saturday,	"	29th

Tax Collectors will attend, so that the people may have an opportunity to give in and pay their Taxes.

W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

June 12, 1854. 62—1d.

QUENTIN BUSBEE. KEMP P. BATTLE.

BUSBEE & BATTLE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the States of*

New York,	Pennsylvania,	Maryland,
Virginia,	South Carolina,	Georgia,
Alabama,	Mississippi,	Florida,
Texas,	Arkansas,	Tennessee.

Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,

Attorney at Law,

HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.

Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

THE 27th SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 10th of July, 1854. J. M. LOVEJOY.

Tuition $25,00.

Raleigh, June 26, 1854. 63—7t.
Register copy twice.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE PLANTATION IN THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, lying on Crooked Creek, ten miles South of Louisburg, and twelve miles East of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, containing between *One Thousand and Twelve Hundred Acres of Land,* about one fourth of which is in original growth—a large part of it in the pine of the second growth, furnishing an abundance of fine rail timber.

There is arable land enough on the tract for fifteen or twenty hands, all under excellent fencing, most of it fresh, and in a fine state of cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, oats, and such other crops as are usually cultivated in our climate.

Two Creeks run through the plantation, which supply it abundantly with water; it is also well supplied with springs of excellent water.

The resources for making compost manure are almost inexhaustible.

The improvements consist in a good Dwelling House, kitchen, and negro houses, a very superior gin house, smoke house, barn, cribs, stalls, shelters, &c.

The plantation will be sold stocked with mules, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., or otherwise to suit the purchasers.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to address the undersigned early at Franklinton, and as I am determined to sell a bargain can be had.

Terms—one-fourth cash, the balance in easy payments.

EDW'D A. CRUDUP.

Franklinton, July 1, 1854. 1080—

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—40 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

July 12, 1854. 69—4t.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, under the style of HILL & NICHOLS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. R. HILL,
DUDLEY NICHOLS.

THE undersigned in withdrawing from the business of Hill & Nichols, returns his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed, and with pleasure recommends them to Mr. D. NICHOLS, in whom I have implicit confidence.

W. R. HILL.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. R. HILL & DUDLEY NICHOLS have assigned to me in trust, by their deed of record, their stock of goods, and the other effects and the credits of their late firm. The business will be carried on by Mr. DUDLEY NICHOLS, as agent under the deed, for R. R. COLLIER, Trustee, for the benefit of those for whose benefit the stock is assigned in trust. The debts due to Hill & Nichols are assigned by the same deed in trust to me, for the benefit principally of the Northern creditors of Hill & Nichols; and the debtors of Hill & Nichols are notified and desired, to make prompt payment to me, or to Mr. Dudley Nichols, who alone are authorised to collect the debts owing to Hill & Nichols. R. R. COLLIER, Trustee of HILL & NICHOLS.

Peterburg, June 21, 1854. 62—3wsw

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN OUTDONE.—The greatest book of the age.—Dr. Gunn's Domestic Medicine; or, Family Physician.—The poor man's friend, in pain and sickness. A Safe and Reliable Guide.

The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing to the public that Dr. Gunn's Book has been published Fifteen Years, and during that time nearly Half a Million of Copies of his work have been disposed of.

This book points out in plain language, free from doctors terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure; and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians, in severe cases. But it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hand, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in the beginning, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, July, 1854.

Still alive and trying to Please!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL CARRYING ON the manufacture of Turpentine and Brandy Stills in all its branches, and flatters himself that by the long experience and practice and the large number of Stills he has made he can and will give satisfaction, and please all who will give him a call. He also is prepared to do all kind of work in Copper, Brass, Iron and Steel.

He has also on hand at present 13 of the very best Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms, which he will sell low for cash, or, on time for good notes. He also will warrant the Stills in durability, workmanship and materials. He also offers any who can make a better Turpentine Still than the Subscriber $300, also the price shall be at least $200 less than any other manufactory. Gentlemen, bear in mind that I was the first man who suppressed the Northern manufactories from treading on your corns.

JOS. WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!—THOSE who are going North to buy their stock of Edge Tools and want a good article will do well to call on the Subscriber, who is now manufacturing all kinds of Edge Tools, such as Club and Turpentine Axes, Hackers, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Drawing and Croweling Knives, Foot Adze, Cooper's Adze, Hammers, and many other articles to tedious to mention.

JOS. WOLTERING.

WE COME AGAIN!—HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! *At reduced prices,* also, Jail and Store door Locks warranted not to be picked nor broke open, his own manufacture; also Barn, Smoke-House and Mill Locks, all at reduced prices. Come and see. Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

JOS. WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE LABOR COME AND get one of Woltering's Morticing Machines, which I warrant to be good, and as cheap as you can buy at the North.

JOS. WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14,1854. 69—3m.

MRS. J. WOLTERING KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand Confectionarys and fancy Goods, also family groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Bacon, &c., &c.,

China and glass ware. Come and see.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

WENTWORTH MALE ACADEMY.—The growing interest manifested in this School having rendered the services of an assistant necessary, the Trustees would announce that the Principal RUFUS H. SMITH, under whose charge the School has taken such a high stand, will be assisted by Mr. JNO. GALLOWAY, a young gentleman of fine scholarship, a graduate of our University.

Fall Session opens July 14th. Board $6 to $7.00 Tuition $7.50 to $15.00.

JAMES IRVIN,
Secretary of Trustees.

July 18, 1854. 70—5t.

AFTON HOUSE.—SEA BATHING, NEAR HAMPTON, VA.—This delightful retreat is now re-opened, for the reception of visitors. It is pleasantly situated, opposite the town of Hampton, and its proximity to Old Point renders it in most respects equal to that celebrated resort. The rooms are large and airy, and the table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Good waiters and attendants have been procured, and the subscriber pledges himself that neither pains nor expense will be spared, in order that satisfaction may be given to those who visit him this summer.

Board, per day,	$2 00
Board, per week,	10 00
Board, per month,	30 00

JOHN TABB.

June 21, 1854. 62—3wsw

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. The 14th year, (27th session) of this Institution, will commence on the 2d of July next. A large addition has been made to the building this year. For terms, &c., apply to

GRAVES & WILCOX.

June 8, 1854. 59—4f.

NOTICE.—I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT-House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th inst., to take the Tax List for Raleigh District. W. D. HAYWO

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7¼ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7¼ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

J. SCHLOSS, & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.
RALEIGH, N. C.

HERE!!—HAVING PERCEIVED SO MANY ADvertisements in different papers here, announcing the arrival of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, we deem it our duty to approach the public in general, and inform them that the Firm of M. SCHLOSS, & Co., is still existing in the City of Oaks, and has not failed in making the proper selections for the Spring and Summer trade We have

A Rich and Elegant Variety of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

which we can recommend for their cheapnesss, neatness, &c.

In the line of CLOTHING, it is unnecessary to say that we keep a full assortment of all kinds wanting in this market, and should we have the pleasure of retaining the liberal patronage, hereafter, which has been extended to us hitherto, and for which we return our sincere thanks, it shall be our endeavor to prove that our motto consists in

Selling Good Bargains.

In conclusion, we would name particularly to the public, that we have some very fine Gold and Silver WATCHES on hand yet, which we warrant for their quality in every respect, and the principal part is—listen!—*at cost!*

☞ Call at Lougee's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, June 28, 1854. 65—tf.

A TEACHER WANTED.—A LIBERAL SALary will be paid for a Teacher to take charge of the Topsail Academy, on the first day of October next. One with a family would not be objected to, as the Trustees design building a large boarding house and offering inducements to one who may be found fully qualified in every respect to teach all the higher branches requisite in a preparatory School, and who may desire a permanent situation for a series of years.

The Academy is pleasantly situated, immediately on the W. & T. S. Plank Road, twelve miles from Wilmington and but two from the Ocean, a healthy location and excellent neighborhood.

Address N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or J. M. Foy, Esq., Topsail P. O., N C.
NICH'S. N. NIXON, *President.*
Board of Trustees.
June 6, 1854. 58—1m.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!—WM. H. PUTNEY still continues to supply his customers with fresh Fish from Norfolk, every day, on the arrival of the cars; and to those who will leave their order, and the cash, at my store I will send them to their House immediately after the cars arrive. I receive my fresh fish put up in Refrigerators and have them well packed in ice, and I can recommend to be good and sound.

I can put up fresh fish in ice, which could be sent to Chapel Hill or Hillsborough, in good order.

I shall keep on hand, in their season, fresh Oysters, and can supply Chapel Hill, Hillsborough and Greensborough.

I shall receive, at all times, Spiced Oysters, Crabs and Clams, which will be something new in this market.

I also, have just to hand 10,000 No. 1 North Carolina Family Roe Herrings, and thirty thousand North Carolina cut Herrings, which takes the shine off of any thing of the kind ever seen in this market.

I keep on hand Shad, Mess Rock, New River Mullets, Cod Fish and No. 1 Mackerel.

Baltimore Family Beef, smoked Beef, and Bologna Sausage.

The best article of Bacon, Hams, and all provisions that are usually kept in a provision store, which I will sell cheap for cash. My provision store is on Wilmington street, in front of the City Hall, and next to Edward Yarborough, Jr., Livery stables.
WM. H. PUTNEY.
Raleigh, June 8, 1854. 59—3t.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, at 10 o clock A. M., Rev. S. M. FROST, of Fayetteville, will preach the Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, and on the same day at 3 o'clock P. M., R. P. DICK, Esq., of Grensborough, will deliver the Anual Address before the Literay Societies.

The exercises of the Annual Commencement will begin at ten o'clock, A. M., on the 27th.

The Trustees will meet on the 26th, at one o'clock.
B. CRAVEN.
July 11, 1854. 69—7t.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the name of M. Schloss & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the Firm are earnestly requested to call and make settlement of their accounts (at the Establishment in this City,) by the 1st of July.

THE undersigned will continue to carry on the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, in its various forms, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the former firm.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1854. 63—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of Nevember, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America. The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh; March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1yaw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Impiements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, bonniny Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angulas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Graiitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.

ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."

☞ Terms Cash, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.

Price, One Cent per Pound. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.
A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*
Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 28, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.
H. MAHLER.
P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.
Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 14—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.
D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.
Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—
*** Post copy.

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.

BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes and in sheets, for sale at the
NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.
Complete sets of the North Carolina Reports constantly on hand. H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 27th, 1854. 49—3m.

JUST TO HAND—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmerita.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Cut Mild. Call at P. MAHLER'S & CO.
April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, J. G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensboro', } of Raleigh.
John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Bonner, Salem, J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Herrman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garrett, Jed. H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnell, Greensborough. E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough. W. P. Moore, Newbern. H. H. Burwell, Henderson. J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough. Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.* William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*
Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown. William A. Wright, Wilmington. Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina P. College. John I. Shaver, Salisbury. John H. Cook, Fayetteville. J. J. Biggs, Raleigh. Robert E. Troy, Lumberton. Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBlished expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of* 1853-54. *All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE WhiteVell, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works. Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French an.. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLaine,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies.
SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*
P. F. PESCUD.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*

We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, March 17, 1854. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a flue article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, post-paid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 28—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch